

RUSSIAN BATTLESHIP SLAV SUNK IN BATTLE
IN SIGHT IN WEST
War in Flanders Enters
New and Probably Final
Phase
OPEN-COUNTRY BATTLES

LONDON, Oct. 18.—Although Field Marshal Haig today reports only heavy German artillery fire south of the Ypres-Comines Canal and near Zonnebeke, with a successful British raid near Gorette, on the Arras front, the conviction is growing here that the war on the western front has entered a new phase—and probably its last. The fighting there is as different now from what it was in 1914 and 1915 as it could possibly be.

First, there was open warfare—when the Germans swept over Belgium and France. Second, there came the fighting, which slowly developed until the taking of a single trench was an operation as big as Waterloo. Now one sees virtually open country battles, with the enemy engaging in a sort of rear-guard action, which when fully expanded will mean a Prussian rout.

CURTAIN ON KAISER'S DRAMA

Only the sudden collapse of hostilities can prevent this curtain on the Kaiser's three-act drama from being closed.

Not since the Crown Prince broke his eagle feathers against Verdun more than a year ago have the German armies dared a real offensive on the western front. Since the Somme, Hindenburg has been openly on the defensive, and the present methods of fighting are the direct outcome of that general's propensities to find a means to hold out.

The Somme battles were a series of storming operations—the taking of trench systems that stretched for miles in veritable masses of supporting cuts and channels. So long as Hindenburg believed he might still break through the Allied lines he continued this trench warfare. He kept his front lines full of men. Tens of thousands of his troops were killed before he awoke to realization that he was losing his punch.

Hindenburg dug the trenches and dugouts deeper—often thirty or even fifty feet below ground. But his men still died like rats in traps when British Tommies threw bombs down the dugout openings or rolled charges of high explosives down the almost perpendicular stairs.

In the fire trenches, where Hindenburg kept troops standing shoulder to shoulder to repel attacks, Allied shells tore whole companies to shreds. While the great German tactics blundered on, British and French guns thundered and the superb German labyrinth of trenches became an appalling shambles.

HINDENBURG SEES A LIGHT
At last Hindenburg saw a light. The offensive was no longer his. He must fight henceforth a defensive war. The famous retreat on the Somme last winter was step number one. He abandoned his once precious trenches, now become a mass of rotting wood with the putrifying corpses of German youths.

Hindenburg's next step was observed during the battle of Arras in April. His trenches were still there, but now thinly manned. The bulk of troops was kept in support trenches hundreds of yards behind.

But his plan was still faulty, and later at Messines in June, German troops were more widely scattered. Machine guns were no longer fired from trenches, but from special isolated posts. Also trench mortars. And specially trained counter-attacking troops were in readiness to charge the tired British as soon as objectives had been won.

But the British got on just the same, and Hindenburg began to lose faith in trenches. July 31, beginning the battle of Flanders, found the Germans still differently disposed.

They were occupying not trenches so much as concrete shell-holes, two or three linked together with short tunnels. "Pill boxes"—steel and concrete turrets, whose mud-covered tops were just above the ground—made their debut and from their narrow slits machine-guns spat death over the Flemish quagmires. These shell-hole positions and "pill boxes," with scraps of trenches a few yards long, plus patches of barbed-wire entanglements here and there, covered an area a mile or so in depth, and such a thing as a fire trench had ceased to exist.

The idea, of course, as British officers explained it, was to make it necessary for the British to fire at invisible targets. The pillbox tops were well-nigh invisible from the air and only a direct hit sufficed to put them entirely out of commission. Then when Tommies advanced they would come across an unsuspected bit of barbed wire entangled by machine-gun fire. Finally, after crossing such a zone as this they would meet fresh troops in a terrible counter-attack.

The plan worked only in part. Then came the battle of Menin road, when the unheard-of creeping barrage used by the British took the fight out of even the pillboxes. The rain of shells flattened everything. Likewise, the same terrible curtain of fire often wiped out German counter-attacking troops before they got started.

Such is the fighting today. It is now Hindenburg's move.

WHEATLESS WEEKS ARE FORECAST BY FOOD EXPERTS
War Sole Business of Everybody Now, He Tells Hotel Men—Officers Elected

Wheatless weeks will be established in America before the end of the war, according to John McE. Bowman, head of the department of hotels, restaurants and dining cars in the national food administration, who addressed 150 prominent hotel men at the fourteenth annual banquet of the Pennsylvania Hotel Association in the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel last night.

Mr. Bowman told the hotel men that there was only one business for everybody today and that business was the business of war.

Felicitous speeches were delivered by W. R. Gaut, toastmaster; William M. Stumm, ex-Governor of Idaho; John McGlynn, president of the New York State Hotel Association; Thomas D. Green, president of the New York City Hotel Association, and Mahlon W. Newton, president of the Philadelphia Hotel Association. J. Miller Frazier, president of the Pennsylvania Hotel Association, was the chairman.

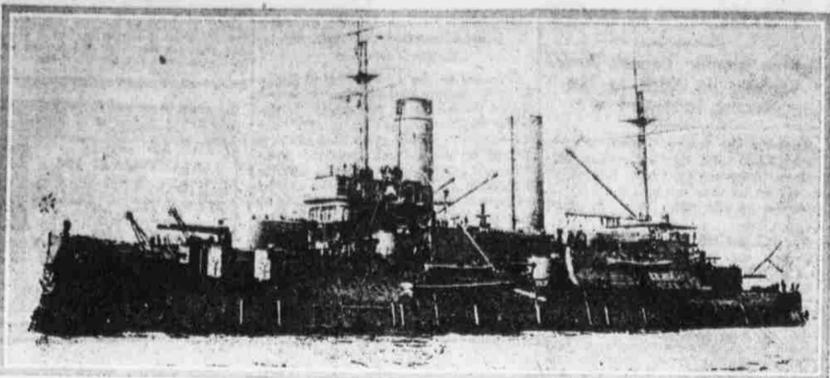
That Government orders involving further food restrictions may be expected very soon was the warning given by J. Miller Frazier, manager of the Bellevue-Stratford.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, J. Miller Frazier; vice presidents, W. R. Gaut, John P. Cope, W. A. Reist, Arthur Heebe and J. D. C. Umbel; secretary, Colonel Thomas C. Leslie; treasurer, David B. Provan.

Kits for Lancaster County Draftees
LANCASTER, Pa., Oct. 18.—Mayor Froust, heading a citizens' committee, went to Camp Meade today, with 320 comfort kits from the Lancaster Red Cross Society and auxiliaries to Lancaster County soldiers. These were presented this afternoon, the camp commander, General Kubo, having wired the Mayor he would have all Lancaster County men assembled for the presentation.

Wilmington Fund Now \$7,500,000
WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 18.—Subscriptions for Liberty Bonds in this State have passed the \$7,500,000 mark, and renewed efforts are being made to reach the \$12,000,000 goal. The Wilmington Public Library today has \$148,000 worth of bonds.

RUSSIAN BATTLESHIP SLAV SUNK IN BATTLE



According to an official statement from Petrograd, the Slava was sunk in a naval engagement in which Russian warships for a considerable time stood off a strong German fleet at the entrance to Riga Gulf. The Slava was of 13,516 tons, 370 feet long and carried four 12-inch guns in her main battery.

GLI AUSTRIACI OVUNQUE BATTUTI DAGLI ITALIANI

Riparti Italiani Ardimentose Irrompono nelle Trincee Nemiche e se ne Impossessano

CONFERENZA A PARIGI

ROMA, 18 Ottobre.

Dispacci giunti dalla fronte italiana di battaglia recano che durante la giornata di martedì l'artiglieria austriaca è stata attivissima lungo tutta la regione che si estende da Monte Nero al mare. Per quanto il fuoco fosse violento pure non riuscì agli italiani di contro battere ed in parecchi punti le batterie italiane riuscirono a ridurre al silenzio quelle austriache.

Riparti nemici hanno attaccato gli avamposti italiani sulle linee a sud di Mori, l'importante cittadina nel capitanato di Rovereto, ma sono stati prontamente respinti dal nutrito fuoco dei fuochieri italiani i quali riuscirono a catturare parecchi prigionieri.

Anche sulle pendici nordiche del Monte San Gabriele riparti d'assalto austriaci furono subito sbandati dalle truppe italiane e posti in fuga con gravi perdite, mentre le perdite italiane furono insignificanti. A settentrione di Selo riparti italiani di

incuriositi truppero nelle trincee austriache e scacciarono gli occupanti, che sgombrati si diedero in parte alla fuga ed in parte prigionieri.

Un forte numero di aeroplani austriaci tentò di volare sul territorio occupato dagli italiani, ma furono fuggiti dal fuoco dei cannoni anti-aer. Inseguiti posero da squadroni di aeroplani italiani i quali tornarono incolumi alla loro base. Gli aerei austriaci raggiunsero solo per poco il loro obiettivo potendo lasciar cadere alcune bombe, le quali, però, non arrecarono danni né fecero vittime.

Ecco il testo del comunicato del generale Cadorna pubblicato ieri dal Ministero della Guerra italiano:

A sud di Mori i nostri posti avanzati respinsero riparti nemici e fecero dei prigionieri.

Dalla regione di Monte Nero al mare l'artiglieria nemica ieri fu attivissima ma ovunque fu efficacemente contro battuta dalle nostre batterie.

Sulle pendici nordiche del Monte San Gabriele riparti nemici furono dispersi dal fuoco dei nostri fuochieri.

A nord di Selo alcuni nostri riparti irrompono nelle trincee nemiche gettandovi lo scompiglio e scacciandone gli occupanti. Numerosi aeroplani nemici tentarono di volare sopra il nostro territorio. Impediti dal fuoco dei nostri cannoni anti-aerei e respinti da squadroni di nostri aeroplani, furono costretti a riparare nelle loro basi. Il nemico raggruppò alcune bombe, queste però non causarono danni né fecero vittime.

Una conferenza tra rappresentanti dei governi alleati avrà luogo, probabilmente in questa settimana, in Parigi. Ad essa sarà

representato anche il Governo Americano. Parecchi sono gli scopi di questa nuova conferenza ed uno dei principali sembra sia quello di prendere accordi sulla campagna da condursi nella prossima primavera.

L'Italia si attende da detta conferenza che le siano date sufficienti assicurazioni sul materiale che dovrà ad essa fornire gli Stati Uniti, acciò possa essere in grado di poter condurre a fondo l'avanzata su Trieste e sopra Lubiana.

PROBABILE CADUTA DEL GABINETTO ITALIANO

Un dispaccio da Roma annunzia che una grave crisi politica, la quale causerebbe la caduta del Ministero Boselli, sarebbe affrettata dagli attacchi fatti dall'onorevole Arturo Labriola, capo dei socialisti alla Camera dei deputati.

SOCIALIST BOLT
FACES REICHSTAG

Attempt to Create Military Dictatorship Now Feared in Germany

JUNKERS VS. PARLIAMENT

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 18.
Prince von Bulow, former Chancellor and late German Ambassador to Italy, has arrived in Berlin, dispatches declared today. His visit there caused a revival of the report that he is to succeed Dr. Georg Michaelis as Chancellor.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.
Throughout the German press appear indications that when the Reichstag meets again on December 5 to vote a new war credit the fiercest parliamentary battle of the war will be waged. Although it is exceedingly doubtful whether the Socialists can persuade the Radicals and the Centrum to join them, it seems probable that all these parties as well as the left wing of the National Liberals will demand the retirement of the Chancellor.

On the other hand there are many indications that Michaelis, with the support of the Kaiser and the military authorities, is planning to go ahead and govern the country as he pleases regardless of adverse votes in the Reichstag. He has good Bismarckian precedent for such a course and the Conservative papers, which today are his only firm supporters, are demanding that he take it. The Deutsche Zeitung, for example, writes:

The crisis demands a radical solution and that the Reichstag should be summoned for one purpose only: To hear of its dissolution.

Similarly the Jingo Dusseldorfer General Anzeiger demands the immediate appointment as Chancellor of an apostle of blood and iron like Hindenburg or Tirpitz. Many Liberal and Radical papers, among

ENGLISH-SWEDE STIR
PERPLEXES NEUTRALS

U. S. Seeking Quietly to Secure Release of Disputed Mail Pouches

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.
Neutral legations here, including some of the South Americans, are concerned today over the British detention of Swedish mail at the British Embassy. And they are bringing pressure to bear upon the American Government to act as conciliator preliminary to further acts against neutrals.

European neutrals with shipping in America profess to be fearful over the possibility next of commandeering their vessels, and while it is held legal to seize such ships and pay for them, the neutrals themselves say they believe that this ought not to be done.

The United States is doing what it can quietly and diplomatically to clear up the small situation, and has brought England through Ambassador Page to release the pouches.

In view of the possibility that neutral shipping will be commandeered, the neutrals are now trying to make arrangements whereby they can be used without actual seizure. For instance, the Dutch ships could be used in coastwise trade or to carry Australian wheat to the Pacific coast.

But Holland in return wants a portion of the Dutch fleet to carry cargoes destined to benefit The Netherlands. The United States Government has not yet answered that proposition.

Dutch and other neutral boats continue to operate constantly. This indicates they cannot operate without American and English bunker coal, or that the neutrals—deep down in their hearts—want America to seize the boats.

Two Acquitted of Espionage
DAYTON, Ohio, Oct. 18.—Dr. Henry Mathey and E. C. Willis have been found not guilty in Federal Court here of violation of the espionage act.



THE LESTER HOME GRAND
takes up no more space than an upright piano, but its delicate touch and rich, mellow tone enable any one to produce the same effects as a concert player does with the largest grand. Terms astonishingly easy.
F. A. NORTH CO. 1306 Chestnut St. Philadelphia



The Suit that perfectly suits you
Such a suit can be selected from our Fall and Winter assortments. You may be a college man, young man in your first position in business, or a conservative man of affairs, and you may have very definite ideas about what you want.
Fitting your ideas is as much a part of our service as fitting your figure—both are accomplished to perfection.
Some of the smart new shades are in tones of green, seal brown, blue and green, and green and brown mixtures in soft-finished all-wool fabrics.
Fall and Winter Suits in Correct Models and Proper Fabrics
\$15 to \$50
JACOB REED'S SONS
1424-1426 CHESTNUT STREET

What is a Liberty Bond?

- Q. UNCLE SAM, WHAT IS A LIBERTY BOND?
- A. It is the United States Government's promise to return the money which you lend it.
- Q. CAN I BE SURE THAT I SHALL GET MY MONEY BACK?
- A. Yes, the United States Government has the power to levy unlimited taxes to pay its debts.
- Q. CAN I BORROW MONEY ON A LIBERTY BOND?
- A. Yes, every bank considers a Liberty Bond the best security for a loan.
- Q. WHAT WILL YOU PAY US, UNCLE SAM, FOR THE USE OF OUR MONEY?
- A. Four per cent. each year, and in addition you can sell your bond any day.
- Q. WILL A SMALL AMOUNT HELP YOU, UNCLE SAM?
- A. Yes, those who cannot pay for a bond in full can pay a few dollars down and the balance out of future savings.
- Q. WHY DO YOU NEED THE MONEY, UNCLE SAM?
- A. To keep our forces at the highest point of efficiency—**And I need the money NOW!**

LEND YOUR DOLLARS TO UNCLE SAM OR KAISER WILLIAM WILL MAKE GOOD HIS BOAST THAT WE, THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES, WILL PAY THE COST OF THIS WAR.
Make your subscription through any Bank or Trust Company
LIBERTY LOAN COMMITTEE
Third Federal Reserve District
Lincoln Building Philadelphia
This space has been donated by the Banks, Bankers and Trust Companies of Philadelphia